

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

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The Wallum Pond Estates

BY HARRY LEE BARNES

Location and Surroundings.

Wallum Pond¹, which is crossed near its southern end by the 42nd parallel, lies about 1½ miles east of the Connecticut line, partly in Douglas, Mass., and partly in Burrillville, Rhode Island. It is situated in the southern part of what in early Colonial times was called the Nipmuck country. The Nipmuck lands extended from Central Massachusetts northward past the Watchusett Hills, to about the southern line of New Hampshire; northeastward to the Pawtuckets on the lower Merrimac; eastward to the Massachusetts Indians by the Bay, and to the Wampanoags east of the Blackstone; southward to the northern Rhode Island bands tributary to the Narragansetts, and to the Mohegans of east central Connecticut; and westward to the Indians of the Connecticut valley.

¹ For information concerning Wallum Pond on the early maps, see appendix.

A small stream rises in southern Douglas, easterly of Wallum Pond and flows southerly across the Rhode Island line into the Pascoag River. Its sources were favorite Indian camping sites and it has been called Nipmuck Brook from early times. Ten miles southeasterly of Wallum Pond is Nipsachuck¹, a place through which King Philip passed in his flight westward to the Nipmuck country. Three miles northwesterly of Wallum Pond, in Webster, Mass., lies a lake called Chaubunagungamaug, a word which is said to have meant, "The Boundary Fishing Place." Six miles westerly was the village of Quantisset, once plundered by the Narragansetts to revenge an insult to their Sachem. Twelve miles to the westward beyond the Quinebaug River in Woodstock was Wabbaquasset², "The Mat producing Country," so called from some marsh or meadow which furnished reeds for mats and baskets. Twelve miles to the southwest in central Killingly was Wamunsqueeg, "The Spot resorted to for Whetstones." The land about Plainfield, Conn., south of Wabbaquasset and Wamunsqueeg was the Quinebaug country.

Wallum or Allum?

People of the present day who recall events before 1850 pretty generally agree that in their youth, the name "Allum Pond," was more frequently used by the old people. It is worthy of note that "Alum" is the name given two ponds about thirty miles to the westward in Massachusetts. As early as 1710, the Rhode Island deeds referred to this pond as Allum or Allom Pond and the Report of the Rhode Island-Massachusetts Boundary Commission which surveyed the line in 1719 mentioned Allum Pond. The first map to show the pond spelled with a "W" was the Douglas map of 1753. It must be conceded that Dr. Douglas had excellent opportunities to get information as he frequented this vicinity. He had a great interest in history and it is not impossible that he was informed by local Indians that Walamp was more nearly like the Indian pronunciation

¹ Hubbard, Drake's Edition, Vol. 1, page 90.

² Larned's History of Windham County.

than Allum. The spelling Walamp on the Douglas map was followed for decades in deeds of land about the Massachusetts end of the pond by owners, many of whom knew Dr. Douglas and some of whom may have seen his map. The name Walamp did not endure probably because it could not be established against local tradition without the schools, which did not flourish in this vicinity until after Caleb Harris had published his map in 1795 showing "Allum Pond." It is certain that the earliest Massachusetts settlers also used the word "Allum," for in Dr. Douglas' own deed from the Province of Massachusetts, we find that his land extended "southerly on the Province or Colony line which runs through a great Pond called Allum Pond." There are also facts which cast grave doubt on the accuracy of the spelling on the Douglas map. On this map, Badluck Pond, 2 miles northerly of Wallum Pond, is spelled Budluck Pond; Nipmuck River is spelled Nutmeg River, and Hemlock Brook is spelled Hembeck Brook. These stupid mistakes could hardly have been made by Dr. Douglas. The map was published in England after his death and these errors were almost certainly due to the illegibility of the manuscripts or to carelessness of the printers¹. There is strong probability that the illegible handwriting or carelessness which converted Badluck into Budluck, Nipmuck into Nutmeg and Hemlock into Hembeck also corrupted Allum into Walamp. Although the name Walamp did not endure, there is evidence that it was, perhaps, inadvertently changed into Wallum. For instance, in 1802, when Jonah Brown bought land of John Hunt, the first bound is located "By the east side of Wallomp Pond so called," a name obviously derived from the Douglas spelling, as it contained both the initial *W* and the terminal *p*. When Jonah Brown sold this land in 1811, Wallomp was changed to Wallum in describing the same bound. On April 25th, 1812, the Burrillville Town Council records refer to Wallum Pond. Whether the name Wallum crept from the Massachusetts deeds into com-

¹ A committee of the General Court of Massachusetts found Dr. Douglas' map very erroneous and recommended against its publication, Province laws 1753-4, Chapter 133.

mon speech and on to the map makers or whether the latter were advised by some student of the Indian language that Wallum was preferable to Allum, or whether some of the map makers were influenced by seeing the Douglas map, is unknown, but at all events, after 1855, Wallum established its place on maps by Walling and others and was taught to the children of the Wallum Pond School after 1860. The name Wallum gained ground slowly in common speech among the natives during the latter part of the 19th century until by 1905 Allum was used only by people past middle life.

In that it has been handed down from the old settlers and is found in the oldest and most reliable documents, Allum (Allam or Allom) is preferable to Wallum. Allum is almost certainly the word which was received from the Nipmucks of this vicinity so far as it could be accurately understood, pronounced and spelled by the men who settled these parts. The opinion expressed by modern students of the Algonquin language that Wallum was more nearly correct than Allum, will be presented later.

Opinions as to the Meaning of Allum.

Trumbull, the Connecticut historian, states that Allum or Wallum Pond took its name from "A Quinebaug Captain whose name, meaning Fox (Peq. A'Wumps)¹ was variously written Allums, Allumps, Hyems, Iams, Hyenps." In view of the similarity of the name of Allum Pond to that of the Sachem, Allumps, of Trumbull's opinion that it was named after this chief, which has been accepted by other historians, and of Trumbull's reputation as historian and student of the Indian language, the life of Allumps will be appended in some detail².

It appears that after leaving Pawtuckquachoo in the Naragansett Country, Allumps made his home in Egunk, Conn., near the Rhode Island line, about 24 miles as the crow flies, south of Allum Pond. Had he ever lived at Allum Pond, it is unlikely that this fact would not have been mentioned by his

¹ Indian Names in Connecticut. J. H. Trumbull, page 3.

² See appendix.

Indian contemporaries at the legislative investigation, as they were particularly questioned as to his residence, Passagcogon recalling the one year which Allumps spent West of the Quinebaug. If in addition to this documentary evidence, we consider that there is no local tradition that Allumps ever lived here, that it was not customary for Indians to name places after individuals, and that there was another Alum Pond in Sturbridge and still another in Brimfield, Mass., Trumbull's statement that this pond was named after Allumps, is, to say the least, improbable.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, in his "Lands of Rhode Island," stated that Allum Pond was known to the earliest Englishmen there as Awamp's Pond; Awumps was a Nipmuck Sachem whom these English found there. The name became in time Allum's Pond and at last Wallum." Mr. Rider was unable to cite¹ authority for the above statements and there appears to be no written evidence or local tradition that Wallum Pond was ever called Awamp's Pond or that a Nipmuck Sachem by that name ever lived here.

In his "Key," Roger Williams gives Alum as the Nipmuck word for dog, but there is no rock or striking object about the pond which resembles a dog. While not in accordance with the usual custom² of the Indians to name a pond after an animal not naturally found nearby, it might have been done if some unusual incident in connection with a dog had happened here. However, the fact that two other ponds to the westward should be named Alum makes it highly improbable that these three ponds were named after dogs. There is also good authority for the view that the word Alum, like many Indian words, had more than one meaning.

Wal was a root frequently used by the Nipmucks of this vicinity in naming persons as well as places, thus: Walomachin, Walumpaw, Walowononck, etc.

In Rutenber's Indian Geographical Names, the meaning of the word Allum as it occurs in the phrase, Allum Rocks, is thus

¹ Mr. Rider's statement to writer.

² Mr. William B. Cabot, in a personal communication to the writer so states as pertains to the present Algonquins of Labrador.

explained in a footnote on page 41: "'Wallam'—the initial 'W' dropped—literally 'Paint Rocks' a formation of Igneous rocks which, by exposure, become disintegrated into soft earthy masses. There are several varieties. The Indians used the disintegrated masses for paint. The name is met in some forms in all Algonquin dialects."

In his *Key to the Indian Language*, Roger Williams gives the following Indian words and their definitions:

Aunakesu	He is painted
Aunakeuck	They are painted

On page 183 of Dexter's edition of the *Key*, the word "Wunnam" is defined as "red earth" and as "Their red painting which they most delight in." If the Nipmuck *l* be substituted for the Narragansett *n*, Wunnam is changed into Wullam. In the translation of the sentence, "Jezebel painted her face," II. Kings 9:30, in Eliot's Bible, no words or syllables occur which have any similarity to Wallum and the same may be said of the passages in Jeremiah, 22:14, and Ezekiel, 23:40, which refer to painting. Mr. Lincoln M. Kinnicutt¹ quotes Mr. Harry Wright as saying that "the Indians about Hudson Bay used the word Woloman or Wolomon as meaning something red, not as a synonym for red, but for something colored red. The gum which they use on their boats and which they color red, they call Woloman." In the translation of the words "dyed red," in Eliot's Bible, Exodus 25:5, 26:14, 35:7 and 35:23, Woloman is not used, but the more common word for red, Masquodsu. In Eliot's Bible the word "Wunne" is frequently used to express the English word "good," and "Wunnetu" to express the word "beautiful." If the Nipmuck *l* be substituted for the Massachusetts *n*, Wunne is converted into Wulle, which is very similar to Wallum, especially if it be considered that the Indians had no written language, the settlers writing down the word as it sounded with considerable variation of the spelling, depending on who wrote it. In defining the word "Wallum," Ruttenber comments further as follows: "It is from a generic root written in different dialects, Walla, Wara, etc., meaning 'fine, hand-

¹ Indian Names of Places in Worcester County.

some, good,' etc., from which in the Delaware, Dr. Brinton derived Walam 'Painted,' 'from the sense to be fine in appearance, to dress, which the Indians accomplished by painting their bodies.' " Cabot¹ also states that "the bottom meaning of the word Allum is fine, beautiful." As no red rocks, soil or other materials which the Indians could have used for paint have so far been found about the Allum ponds, it is not unlikely that these ponds were given the name Allum in its primary meaning. Wallum Pond is attractive in general appearance and is noted for the clarity and purity of its water, its outlet stream having been known as Clear River from the earliest times. Even in a country where good water is plentiful, one must go a long way to find such transparent pond water. This remarkably fine quality or clarity of the water is the most striking feature common to the three Alum Ponds, and these qualities should have impressed the Indians as much as their white successors. There is, in fact, a tradition or belief² in Brimfield that the Indian word Alum as applied to these ponds meant "clear water." Assuming that "Allum" or "Wallum" Pond meant to the Indian "fine" pond, "good" pond, or "beautiful" pond, it was an appropriate name for these ponds. While at this date there can be no certainty what the Indians meant by using the word Allum or Wallum in connection with this pond, the evidence favors the definition last given.

Indian Relics and Traditions.

A tradition³ has been handed down from early times that the Indians had corn fields on Wallum Pond Hill and that the settlers, on opening the hills of corn, found sand therein, which the Indians had carried from the beach at the northern end of the pond and which they believed aided the growth of the corn. As the soil about here is wet and heavy, it seems likely that the

¹ In a personal communication to the writer.

² Information obtained from Mr. W. C. Davenport, of East Brimfield, Mass.

³ Statements to the writer by Seth Ross (1829-), received from several men in his youth, by Sylvester Angell from his father, Brown Angell, and by Barton Jacobs from Otis Buxton.

sand might have given their corn an earlier start. About a third of a mile eastward from the Singleton place on Wallum Pond Hill, a ridge of gravel about ten feet high and fifty feet wide at the base, rises abruptly from the low land and extends about 1,500 feet southerly from the Massachusetts-Rhode Island line across the highway leading from the Singleton place to the Tasseltop road. There is a tradition^{1 2} that this ridge which lies between the swamp by the brook on the east and south and the southern part of Bear Swamp on the west, was utilized by the Indians for a fort. The Indian forts were frequently adjacent to swamps, and this ridge possessed great natural strength for such purpose. Many Indian arrow heads and highly polished stones of various colors about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square and 2 or 3 inches long have been ploughed out of the narrow strip of land between the ridge and the brook³. A few hundred feet to the eastward of the ridge on the old Eddy place was the "Island Lot," so called because many years ago a small brook dividing southerly of the house and reuniting about 800 feet northerly enclosed several acres of land with tiny streams during high water. On the westerly side of this lot as late as 1880 were a few mounds spared the plough by Daniel Buxton because they were Indian graves⁴. Many Indian arrow heads were found on the Ezra Stone (Friery) farm westerly of the gravel ridge⁵, and on the Charles Arnold farm⁶. Arrow heads were found but with less frequency by those who ploughed the lands near the Sanatorium.

On the Ernest Singleton (Asahel Aldrich) place is a large egg shaped stone, a photograph of which is shown. Old people claimed that this stone was formerly on the Israel Aldrich farm on the northern end of Wallum Pond Hill, and

¹ Received from Lippitt Eddy (1755-1838) by Daniel Buxton, given to writer by the latter's son, Wm. Buxton.

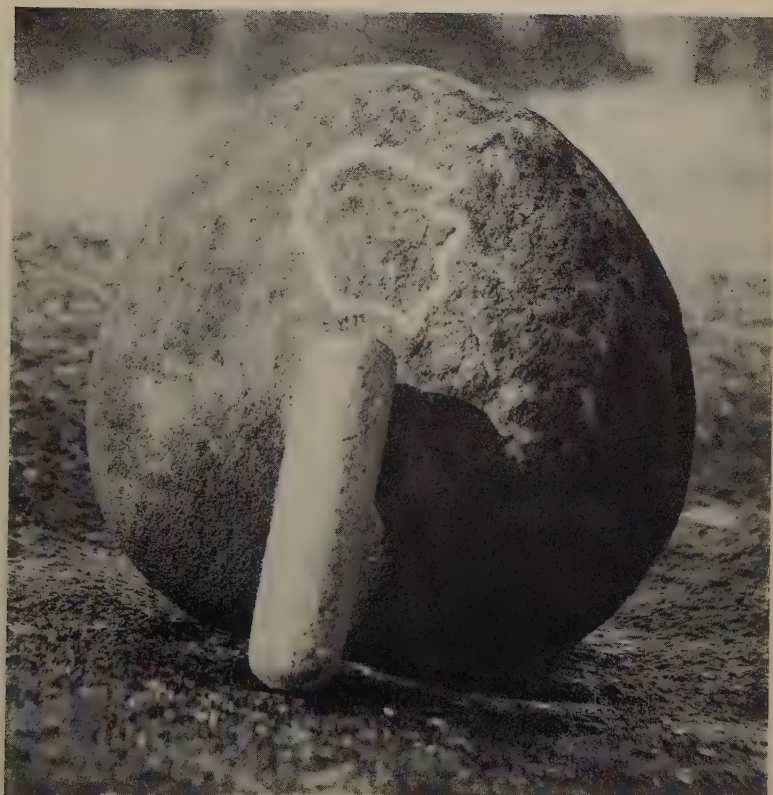
² Levi Brown and Jos. Bowdish (1810-1900), through Nancy Buxton Anderson to writer.

³ Ellen Buxton Church to writer.

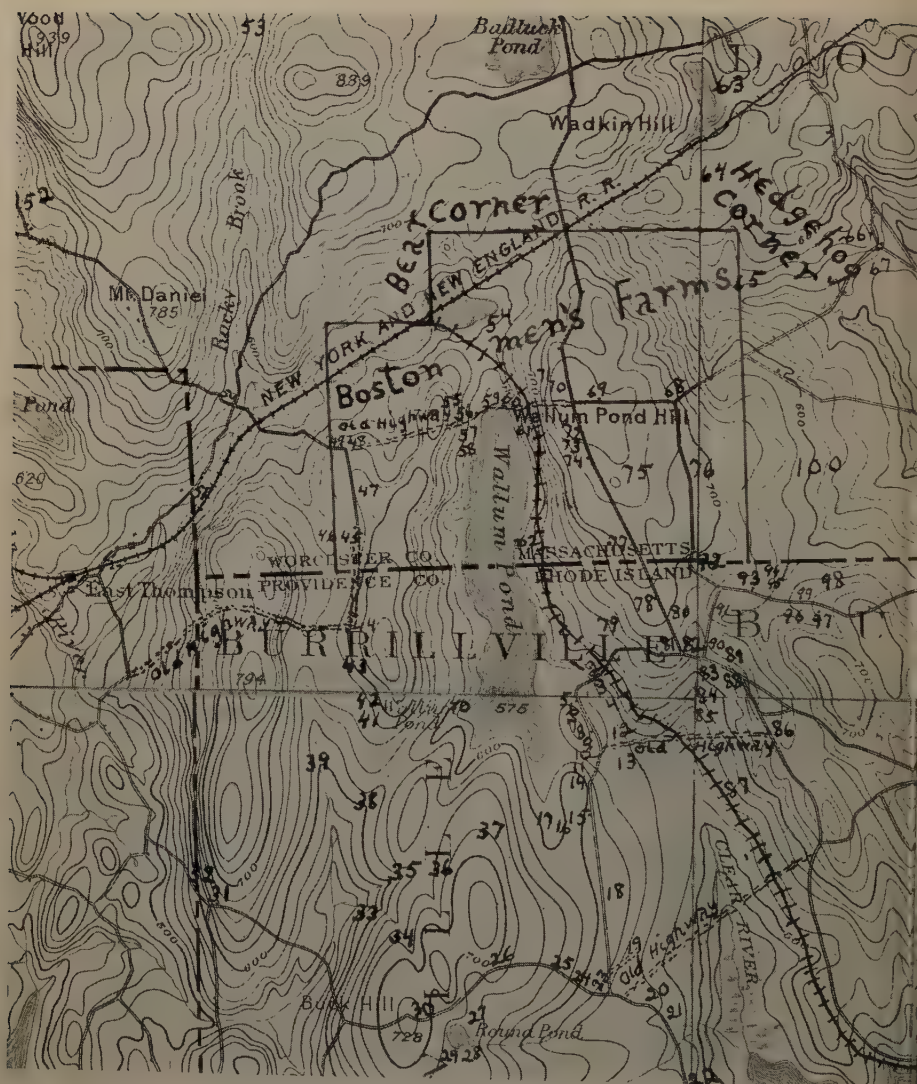
⁴ Wm. Buxton to writer.

⁵ James Riley to writer.

⁶ Fred Arnold to writer.



Wallum Pond Indian Relics. See Page 40



Map of Wallum Pond and Vicinity

KEY TO MAP.

100 places mentioned in the text and numbered on the map.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ballard's House | 47. Buxton House |
| 2. Store | 48. Mason House |
| Blacksmith Shop | 49. Blacksmith Shop |
| Cotton House | 50. Coffee House |
| Gristmill | 51. The Brass Ball |
| Sawmill | 52. The Gore |
| Cotton Mill | 53. Chamberlain Pond |
| Shingle Mill | 54. Aldrich Pond |
| Woolen Mill | 55. Snake Den |
| 3. Turning Lathe | 56. Boarding House |
| 4. Middle Mill | 57. The Ice House |
| 5. Sylvester Angell's House | 58. Brick Yard |
| 6. Angell's Store | 59. Dyer Camp |
| 7. Kimball House | 60. Inman Camp |
| 8. Timothy Jenne House | 61. Granger Camp |
| 9. Robbins House | 62. Singleton Camp |
| 10. State Sanatorium | 63. Moss Pond |
| Jenne Graveyard | 64. Indian Rock |
| 11. Seth Jenne House | 65. Lovers Rock |
| 12. Lower Sawmill | 66. Mormon Church |
| 13. A. Phillips House | 67. Indian Camp Site |
| 14. Sanborn House | 68. Bowdish House |
| 15. Green House | 69. School House |
| 16. King House | 70. Israel Aldrich House |
| 17. Cranberry Bog | 71. Graveyard |
| 18. Peters House | 72. Vickers House |
| 19. Wells House | 73. Chas. Arnold House |
| 20. Whipple Angell House | 74. A. Ritchie House |
| 21. Chase House | 75. Bear Swamp |
| 22. R. Angell Tavern | 76. Fairfield Place |
| 23. Scott Cabin | 77. Olney Angell House |
| 24. Porter House | 78. Singleton House |
| 25. Ward House | 79. Graveyard |
| 26. Twist House | 80. Enoch Angell House |
| 27. Money Rocks | 81. School House |
| 28. Robbins Cabin | 82. School House |
| 29. Stanfield House | 83. Tannery |
| 30. Wm. Trask House | 84. Asahel Alger House |
| 31. Whiting House | 85. Adam White House |
| 32. Logee Tavern | 86. Samuel White House |
| 33. "Boiling" Spring | 87. Quarries |
| 34. Trask Brook | 88. Joshua Alger House |
| 35. Goat Rock | 89. Preserved Alger House |
| 36. Sawmill Pond | 90. George Stone House |
| 37. Badger Mountain | 91. Stone Graveyard |
| 38. Cold Spring Brook | 92. Jonah Brown House |
| 39. Leeson Brook | 93. Ezra Stone House |
| 40. Gaucher Camp | 94. Gravel Ridge |
| 41. Coon Cave | 95. Indian Fort Site |
| 42. Rattlesnake Ledge | 96. Eddy Graveyard |
| 43. Worsley House | 97. Dutee Eddy House |
| 44. Whitman House | 98. Island Lot |
| 45. Starr House | 99. Indian Graves Site |
| 46. Thayer Cabin | 100. "The Hemlock" Woods |

that it was an Indian corn grinding stone. The stone appears to be a granite similar in character to the granite boulders of this vicinity. It has a remarkably symmetrical ovoid form with a fairly smooth surface, evidently shaped and finished by human agency. One end of the stone has a slightly hollowed facet about six inches in diameter. From one side of this facet, a thin piece measuring about three by two inches has been chipped off. As the stone rests on its flattened end, it measures thirteen inches in height and fourteen and a half inches in width at the widest part. Measured at right angles to its vertical axis, as it sets on end, it has a maximum circumference of forty-two and one-half inches. The weight of the stone is 130 pounds. On one side appears the figure of a human head, cut in about one-sixteenth of an inch. The part about the nose and lips appears imperfectly drawn. The lines shown in the photograph were traced with chalk, excepting the line of the back which extends a little farther than shown in the photograph. On one side of the stone opposite to the drawing of the head, is the letter A, the sides of the A being about one and one-half inches long. The letter surely, and the figure probably, was not produced by uncivilized red men. Stones smaller but similar in shape are still used by backward peoples, in husking or grinding grain¹. It is very unlikely that the settlers would fashion or use a stone in this way, as there were grain mills in this section when the Wallum Pond lands were cleared. It appears to be what tradition claims for it, an Indian corn grinding stone. Although so heavy, it rolls easily and grinds corn well, as has been recently demonstrated. The size and weight of the stone are evidence in favor of a large and permanent Indian population in this vicinity, as a small population would not need it, and without beasts of burden, it would have been impracticable for Indians to transport it.

The boulder on which the ovoid stone was photographed is a quadrilateral shaped rock about eleven feet on each side, the top being between four and five feet above the ground. It is located about 600 feet westerly of the James H. Singleton place

¹ See The National Geographic Magazine, Vol. XLI., Page 211.

on the southwestern slope of Wallum Pond Hill, and about 1 mile from where the ovoid stone was found. Near the eastern side of the flat top of the boulder is an area about three by four feet depressed below the surface from two to five inches, and suggesting a fitting place for the use of the corn grinding stone. There is no convincing evidence of the use of the boulder by the Indians, and no traditions in regard to it, are known to exist. The pestle shown in the photograph, now in the possession of the writer, was found by Alexander Ritchie on his farm on Wallum Pond Hill in 1906.

Indian relics were frequently found in the vicinity of the house at one time occupied by Reuben Fairfield, situated on the highway leading easterly from the Israel Aldrich place on Wallum Pond Hill and about 2 miles therefrom. About 300 feet easterly of this house is a small graveyard where Simeon Herendeen (1743-1820), a Revolutionary soldier, was buried. Herendeen owned the land running northward from the graveyard to the house of his son-in-law, Jonathan Marcy, and this property has been continuously in possession of this family, including the present owner, Edwin Esten, the great-grandson. The latter's mother told him that the Indian cornfields were located between the Marcy house and the graveyard and showed him two rocks where the Indians ground their corn. One of these boulders, near the corner of a stone wall about 30 rods southeasterly of the Marcy house, was inspected by the writer in 1920. It showed a shallow depression about 18 inches in diameter. Near this rock, a stone pestle was found by Mr. Esten, about 1855. When a child, Mr. Esten was shown several poles about 5 inches in diameter which according to the family tradition, were fragments of wigwam poles. About 100 feet easterly of the graveyard, is a large "boiling" spring said to have been used by the Indians at this camp site. It is likely that, after 1800, some of the Indians belonging to their settlements in Natick, Webster and Woodstock, were allowed to camp temporarily at some of their old sites and that it was the poles remaining from these camps which were shown Mr. Esten. About a mile and a half northeasterly from the northern end of Wallum Pond and about

100 feet southerly of the Grand Trunk road bed, is a large flat topped ledge called Indian Rock¹. According to Mrs. Syra Jepherson (Patty Pease), there were at one time Indian cornfields easterly of this rock and also to the northward on the easterly side of what is now Moss Pond. About 1853, she showed Edward Esten two holes in this rock which had been used by the Indians for grinding corn. Several years later, part of this ledge was quarried and one of the holes destroyed. The remaining hole was shown to the writer by Mr. Esten in 1920. It forms a shallow basin, about one foot in diameter, and the rock has the appearance of having been worn down by artificial means. In the centre of the depression is an oval hole about 5 inches by 3 inches by 4 inches deep. From these relics and traditions, it is certain that Wallum Pond and vicinity were much frequented by the Indians.

Walomachin or Black James.

Before 1674, the Indians of several villages a few miles to the westward in Thompson, Woodstock and Webster, had been converted to Christianity by Indian missionaries trained by the Rev. John Eliot. Major Daniel Gookin², the Indian agent of Massachusetts, had appointed Black James constable over the "Praying Towns," empowering him to apprehend delinquents, to bring those guilty of minor offences before Watasacompanum, ruler of the Nipmuck country, and to bring those guilty of idolatry and powwowing before Gookin. Black James at first won high praise from Gookin as being "zealous to suppress sin," but, on the outbreak of King Philip's War, he joined the enemy. By convincing the Indians outside the "Praying Towns" that they would all be killed³ because they were not praying Indians and by forcing the praying Indians to join the hostiles or be killed by them⁴, he exercised great influence over the Indians of this section. Before the war, he lived at Chau-

¹ Many old people of this vicinity transmit the tradition that this was an Indian rock.

² Gookin's Narrative. Col. Mass. Hist. Soc. First Series Vol. 1.

³ Temple's History of North Brookfield, p. 74.

⁴ Drake's Book of the Indians, book II., p. 118.

bunagungamun (Webster) and on Oct. 23, 1700, he sold 240 acres of land on the north end of lake "Chaubungum," situated about five miles northwesterly of the northern end of Wallum Pond, the plot accompanying the deed showing the location of the lake, fort, etc.¹ As late as 1702, Black James plotted mischief with other Indians near Brookfield². Walomachin was the most important Indian to deed that part of the Nipmuck country embracing the lands about the northern end of Wallum Pond to the Colony of Massachusetts.

The Southern Nipmucks.

On May 11, 1681, Massachusetts authorized William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley to investigate the Indian titles to the Nipmuck country and report. About a month later, after due notice, a meeting of the Indian claimants was called in Cambridge with Mr. Eliot as interpreter. The Indians were found "willing enough to claim the whole country, but litigious and doubtful among themselves," and were therefore dismissed to settle their differences. Before the second meeting in the following September, the principal claimants were "warned" to travel in company with the commissioners as far and as much as one week would allow. On Oct. 17th, Stoughton and Dudley reported to the legislature that the Southern Nipmuck country claimed by Black James & Co. was "capable of good settlement if not too scant of meadow though uncertain what will fall within the bounds if our line be questioned." After due authorization, Stoughton and Dudley bought for 20 pounds, Feb. 10, 1682, of "Black James & Co.," a triangular tract of land bounded on the east by the Blackstone or Nipmuck River, on the southeast by a line of marked trees, on the south by the south line of Massachusetts, on the north by an imaginary line four miles north of the Boston-Springfield path and coming to a point on the west on the Connecticut line near Springfield, reserving for the Indians a tract of land five miles square after-

¹ Land records in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston, Mass. Archives, Vol. 31, p. 46, 47, Map and Plan 3rd series, Vol. 32, p. 16.

² Letter of John Perry to Gov. Dudley. Mass. Archives, Vol. 70, p. 618, 619.

ward set off in Oxford and Thompson. The names of the Indians who signed or subsequently agreed to the deed were:

Black James, alias Walomachin	Sean Jasco
Benjamin	Wabequalan
James	Sebaquat
Simon Wolomp	Madaquamin
Tascomp	Cook Robin
Sasequejasuck	Pamphosit
Pomponechum	Naontock
Papomsham	Nanatoho
Wolowononck	Aspenaw
Pe Pegous	Peter Pacataw
John Awagwon	John Hownahetammen
Sosoquaw	Mattaomp
Tobi Alataquish	Mat Waisk
James Wiser	Wawunhit
James Acojock	Sam M. Seeg
Welompaw	Cotoosonk
Papeunquant	Acadaquami
Waumshk	Wawaus, or James Printer

On May 18th, 1682, a second deed was signed by one Indian whose name does not appear on the first one, namely, Sewosasco. Twelve other Indians who, though absent at the signing of the first deed, had apparently authorized their signatures, also signed this second deed. These deeds obviously included the northern or Massachusetts end of Wallum Pond and the adjacent lands. The northern Nipmuck country toward Wachusett was not bought at this time because the Commissioners could not find Indians "meet to be treated with thereabouts." The care taken by the Commissioners to make the titles valid by securing signatures from the Indians of each locality warrants the assumption that the 37 signers of the deeds were the head men of this region, probably the heads of families. If we so assume and also assume, as did Gookin and Eliot, that the Indian family averaged five members, there were in 1682, in the Southern Nipmuck country of Massachusetts, at least 185 Indians of local Nipmuck origin in addition to Narragansetts and others

who are known to have emigrated here. Although northwestern Rhode Island was clearly Nipmuck country, this colony did not recognize the Nipmuck claims and it is doubtful whether there were any Indian deeds to settlers about Wallum Pond on the Rhode Island side of the line. The only Indian deed in Burrillville known to the writer is that of John Hoanenuhesio to Edward Salisbury of land near Herring Pond, dated March 8, 1774. A. F. Brown, in his article on Douglas¹, states that, "prior to the year 1708, the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Douglas was an unbroken forest inhabited by a few Indian stragglers from the Narragansett or Nipmuck Tribes. One small band occupied the extreme easterly part of the town, another the southern part and still another band were located northerly of the centre." Some of the Indians are said to have died of smallpox², which, according to Emerson³, was epidemic in Douglas in 1792 and 1825. Descendants of these Indians continued to live in Douglas, some of them in the vicinity of Wallum Pond until well into the last century. They made and peddled baskets and other handiwork. A few intermarried with whites and more with negroes.

Patty Pease.

One of the last of the Nipmucks reputed to be of pure blood was Patty Pease. At some time prior to 1835, she lived with her mother, who was said to have been a medicine woman, in a cabin northerly of the Abel Parker sawmill. This sawmill site is northerly of the highway running easterly toward Douglas from Wallum Pond Hill and about a mile from the latter. About 300 feet northwesterly of the mill dam, is a large boulder which has been quarried and was the site of the courtship of this Indian girl by her white lover, Syra Jepherson. After their marriage, they lived about a mile from Tasseltop. She often visited Badluck Pond to gather material for baskets. There was a tradition among the old settlers of this vicinity that Badluck Pond was so named

¹ Hamilton Hurd's History of Worcester Co., p. 1395.

² Statement of Joseph Wallis, given to the writer by his son, W. R. Wallis.

³ Emerson's History of Douglas, p. 62.

by the Indians because one of them was drowned there¹. Patty told Edward Esten that this pond was given an Indian name meaning bad luck because an Indian with his squaw and papoose were drowned in attempting to cross it in a canoe. Three sons of Patty Pease Jepherson entered the Union armies during the Civil War and two of her grandsons with decidedly Indian cast of features were employed in the construction of the hospital at Wallum Pond in 1916.

The Boston Men.

In response to a petition, the General Court of Massachusetts, in November, 1722, appointed a committee to sell 3,000 acres of common land in what is now southern Douglas. The committee, consisting of Paul Dudley, John Quincy and Benjamin Whittmore, held an auction at the Green Dragon Tavern in Boston on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1723. A 1100-acre tract near the present Uxbridge line was sold to Dr. William Douglas and associates for 4 shillings per acre and a 1900-acre tract adjacent to Wallum Pond was sold to Benjamin Bronsdon and associates for 3 shillings, 3 pence per acre. When the deeds were made out the next day, it appeared that Dr. Douglas' and Mr. Bronsdon's associates were the same and that both tracts were to be divided equally among the following six men: Dr. William Douglas, Benjamin Bronsdon, John Binning, Abijah Savage, Andrew Tyler and William Tyler. To distinguish this tract from previous grants to Sherburn men, it was called "The Boston Men's Farms." The bounds of this 1900-acre tract as stated in the original deed are rather hard to locate, but in the settlement of the estate of Andrew Tyler, these bounds are given as follows: "Beginning at a white oak tree in the Colony line North $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East 545 rods to Hedgehog Corner, then west $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North 500 rods to Bear Corner, then south $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 156 rods to a stone heap on a knowle, then west 180 rods to a white oak tree, then South $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 400 rods to the Colony line, then on the Colony line to Walomp pond then bound round the North end

¹ Statement to the writer by William Church, which information was received from Salem Walling.

of said pond till it comes to the Colony line again, then on said line to the bound first mentioned." From a deed of Jeremiah Green to John Hunt, it is possible to fix the first bound as 372 rods from the point where the Colony line crosses the East bank of Wallum Pond, and the 1900-acre tract is located approximately as shown on the map. The original plot of the division of the 1900-acre tract among the 6 men is not known to be in existence but all the lots ran eastward from the east shore of the pond more than a mile, a considerable distance east of the highway over Wallum Pond Hill. John Binning, a merchant, had the lot next the colony line. After his death, the land passed to his only child and heir, Sarah, who had married Jeremiah Green, a Boston distiller.

Dr. William Douglas (1691 - 1752), a Scotchman, who arrived in Boston in 1718, established a lucrative practice, and was brought into considerable prominence by his Historical Summary, his writings on vaccination and other medical subjects. His map of New England has previously been alluded to. Dr. Douglas acquired much land in Boston, in Douglas and other parts of Worcester County. In 1750, he gave 30 acres of land and a dwelling house to the inhabitants of what was then New Sherborn and the people of this district gave the town his name. After Dr. Douglas' death, his lands in this vicinity passed to his sister, Catherine Carr. • Andrew Tyler (1692-1767), a goldsmith and merchant, had married Miriam, daughter of William Pepperell¹, Baronet, the famous Governor of Massachusetts. Andrew's brother, William Tyler (1687-1758), a brazier, had married Jane, Miriam's sister. Andrew Tyler's 131-acre lot, 62 rods wide, lay north of the present Ritchie place on Wallum Pond Hill. After his death, this lot went to his granddaughter, Miriam. A part was later sold to Caleb Whiting for nonpayment of taxes, and the remainder, Miriam sold to Dr. Jennison. Another lot west of the Pond and the Cedar Swamp lot northwest of the pond was left by Andrew Tyler to his daughter, Mary. The warrant for the division of Andrew

¹ Parson's Life of Pepperell, pp. 31-32.

Tyler's estate was dated May 7, 1767. William Tyler had purchased Benjamin Bronsdon's share in the tract. Some of William Tyler's land lay about the northern end of the pond. After his death, his lands passed to his son, Joseph. Abijah Savage's lot lay next the colony line extending westward from the west shore of the pond. None of the Boston men lived on their Wallum Pond lands.

The Rhode Island Proprietors.

The original deed which Roger Williams obtained from the Narragansett Sachems on March 24, 1638, did not cover the Wallum Pond section; but, by subsequent deeds, colonial charters and boundary agreements with Massachusetts and Connecticut, this land was finally confirmed to Rhode Island. As desirable settlers came and contributed funds to the Colony they were voted into the company until there were 101 proprietors who divided up the lands and sold to other settlers. The land was divided and sold a little at a time, some of it being held in common over 100 years. Nearly all the land west of the seven-mile line (a north and south line 7 miles west of Providence) was held in common or as undivided land up to 1700. Between 1705 and 1729, there were 10 different divisions of lands west of the seven-mile line among the proprietors¹. It should be understood that many of the proprietors were Providence men of considerable means who only held land as a speculation and who did not care to live on it. Squatters or tenants sometimes improved the lands. The first deed or lay out of land in the vicinity of Allum Pond so far noticed in the records of Providence is given below.

"Paper No. 16853."²

"Layed out to JoSeph WilkiSson and William Hopkins one hundred acres of land on ye weSt Side of ye Seuën Mile line and within ye TownShip of providence and neer a pond Called allam pond and bounded as followeth beginning at a white oake tree being ye northweSterly Corner then Rainging SouthweSt

¹ See Town Paper No. 17885, book 39D, page 65.

² Providence Town Papers Vol. 39A.

Sixty poles to a walnut tree marked and Stones layed about it then Rainging SoutheEterly one hundred and ninty two poles to a CheStnutt tree marked and Stones layed about it then Rainging northeSterly to a white oake tree being being one hundred and twenty poles then Rainging upon a Strate line SouthEsterly one hundred and ninty two poles to ye first mentioned bound the aboueSd bounds are all marked and Stones layed about them

Layd out to William Hopkins fifty acres of land on the WeSt Side of ye Seuen mile line and within ye Township of providence and bounded as followeth beginning at a white oake tree marked then Rainging weSterly forty poles to a read oake tree marked then Rainging Southerly one hundred and twenty poles to a white oake tree pine tree marked then Rainging eSte ninty Eight poles to a white oake tree marked, then Rainging north one hundred and twenty poles to ye firSt mentioned white oake tree, being Situate alittleabout a mile from allom pond and about SoutheSterly from ye Same and was layed out on ye orignal of () and upon ye fifty acre diuision on ye weSt Side of ye aforeSd Seuen mile line which was agreed upon by the purchaserSors layed out ye Eighth Day of apriel in ye yeare one thouSand Seuen hundred and ten by me"

On April 11, 1729, Elisha Knowlton surveyed a lot of land for Nicholas Lapham in the 140 acre division. This land was some distance east of Allum Pond and next the Colony line, probably near Nipmauge brook. John Whipple was living on this land when he bought it of Lapham, Nov. 27, 1746.

Nicholas Power 3rd, by his will dated March 16, 1732, disposed of 1294 acres of land in Gloucester west of the seven mile line. This tract of land when laid out extended roughly from the Clear River outlet of Wallum Pond on the north, southward about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Little Worth cedar swamp below the corner of the Buck Hill Road. It was about a mile wide east and west and included practically all the original 250 acre tract later purchased for the State Sanatorium. The right¹ of Nicholas Power 3rd, to these 1294 acres was based on the original purchase rights of his great-grandfather, Nicholas Power,

¹ See deed of Power to Gibbs, Gloucester Records.

and of Francis Weston, Thomas Roberts and Benjamin Smith. Francis Weston was one of the 12 grantors of the initial deed¹. He was captured with the Gortonists at Warwick, carried to Boston, September, 1643, brought before the Court Nov. 3rd, sent to prison at Dorchester, released in March, 1644, and banished both from Massachusetts and Warwick. He returned to Warwick and died there prior to June 4, 1645. His nephew and heir, Richard Harcut, sold his commonage rights to Nicholas Power about 1650².

A statement to the effect that Nicholas Power died Aug. 25, 1657, and had made no will in writing, is signed by Roger Williams and four others as members of the town council. They ordered that his son, Nicholas Power, 2nd, the next day after he became 21 years of age, should have "One Wayunkeage Right by Vertue of his Father's Town Right, a five acre share," etc. Nicholas Power, 2nd, was killed by the Indians Dec. 19, 1675, in the Great Swamp fight. Thomas Roberts died in Newport after 1672 without an heir, his estates going to Christopher Roberts of Gloucester, England³. Benjamin Smith had a full purchase right in 1665. It seems probable that the Roberts and Smith rights were acquired by Nicholas Power, 2nd, between 1670 and the time of his death. The purchase rights afterward used in acquiring the Allum Pond estate were left to his son, Nicholas Power, 3rd, who has previously been referred to. Under the date of December 31, 1722, in the Moses Brown papers, is a record of the sale by Power of a negro man Cuffey. Nicholas Power, 3rd, was a man of considerable importance in the colony. The records show that he was one of the assistants in the General Assembly in 1720 and Deputy from Providence to the Assembly in 1722. He evidently allowed his purchase rights in the division of lands west of the seven-mile line to accumulate until they entitled him to 1294 acres, which could not have happened before 1723. In his will, dated March 16, 1732, his son, Nicholas, was directed to select the best 200

¹ E. R. Vol. III., p. 90.

² E. R. Vol. IV., p. 231.

³ Richard Smith appointed administrator Dec. 5, 1679.

acres and his son, Joseph, the next best 200 acres before the rest of the estate was disposed of. Nicholas Power, 4th, bought Joseph's 200 acres, and, May 24, 1743, with his mother, sold the entire 1294 acres to Dr. Robert Gibbs, one of the prominent physicians of the Colony, 500 pounds being the sum named. Dr. Gibbs sold 96½ acres of this land to Jeremiah Ballard, of Smithfield, Sept. 30, 1766, another lot west of Buck Hill corner to one Thayer, and the rest of this estate was broken up among his children after his death. The partition of the Gibbs estate by the Inferior Court took place in June, 1770.

The Early Settlers.

The 96½ acres bought of Dr. Gibbs by Jeremiah Ballard, extended roughly from just north of the natural outlet of the pond, back of O'Neil's Camp to a short distance below the present Sanborn house and included the water privileges of Clear River and the site of the present sanatorium buildings. Ballard had doubtless been impressed with the value of the water privileges at the outlet of the pond while surveying the Capt. John Whipple farm on Allum Pond Hill and he must be given credit for first developing the water power. Ballard built a small one-story dwelling house, a cornmill and a sawmill west of the Clear River bridge and cleared a small piece of land, as, in his deed of sale, fences are mentioned. The dwelling house and mills were probably built soon after his purchase of the property in 1766, as pioneers were coming into this section rapidly and they were very dependent on grist mills. Old residents loved to tell of the settlers coming to this grist mill in dead of winter, each man on snowshoes with a bag of corn on his back.

The Allom Pond Farm, so called, (recently the James H. Singleton Farm) was originally surveyed from common land by Jeremiah Ballard and Thomas Herendeen for Capt. John Whipple, a prominent Providence man of that period. Whipple, like Power, had evidently allowed his purchase rights in the first seven divisions of land to accumulate until after 1723, when he was entitled to 323 acres. The farm was said to contain 330 acres and extended to the Colony line on the North, to the pond on the west, and to Power's land below the present railroad on

the south. Capt. Whipple sold the farm which had previously been leased to Jeremiah Brown, to his son, Joseph Whipple, Jan. 4, 1768. John Howland bought the Capt. Whipple farm of the latter's son, Joseph, in 1770, and sold in small lots to William, James, Joseph, and Thos. Howland, Ezra Stone, John Alger and others who cleared the lands and made their home there. Ezra Stone lived where the stone house is now located, half a mile east of the present Singleton house.

In February, 1773, Jacob Eddy bought a lot of Joseph Eddy and built a house on what is usually known as the King place, about a half a mile south of the sanatorium on the location of the present vegetable garden. Hoziel Hopkins bought this place of Jacob Eddy, Oct. 29, 1773, and lived there nearly 20 years. One of Joseph Eddy's hunting experiences in this region is thus recorded in the proceedings of the General Assembly, Feb. 26, 1739-40: "Whereas Joseph Eady of Gloucester, in the County of Providence, produced a certificate from Andrew Brown, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in said Gloucester, that he had presented to his view an old wolf's and seven young creature's heads, which the said Eady made oath, were wolve's heads, and that he killed the old wolf and destroyed the young ones, all within this government; It is thereupon resolved, that the bounty on the old wolf's head be allowed, and no more, it being uncertain whether the young creatures were wolves or not. God save the King." The reader will readily appreciate this legislative dilemma, but must draw his own conclusions as to whether the difficulty was due to the cunning of Joseph Eddy, the scepticism of Justice Brown, or to the wolf with atypical offspring.

The Highway.

On April 13, 1772, on the petition of Enoch Whipple and others for a highway from Allum Pond Hill to Pascoag, the Gloucester Town Council appointed Joseph Eddy, Jonathan Harris and Thomas Herendeen, a committee to lay out the road and report. On October 19th of the same year, the return of the highway was accepted. The highway leading by the Sanatorium buildings was built shortly before June, 1793, when it is mentioned in an old deed as a new road. Randall Angell said that

previously there had been a cart path from Ballard's mill past his house to Pascoag over much the same course as the present highway. Before Burrillville was set off from Glocester, Courts and Town meetings were sometimes held in the Smith Greene house. (First one on the back road to the Putnam pike.)¹

¹ Mrs. George Sly so quoted her father in a statement to the writer.

[CONTINUED IN JULY NUMBER]

Abstracts of Early East Greenwich Wills

CONTRIBUTED BY
NORMAN M. ISHAM AND HOWARD W. PRESTON

[CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER]

Bennett, William, August 31, 1737;
September 7, 1737.

Ex.: Sarah Bennett, widow.

Appraisers: Stuckley Westcott, John Spencer, Peleg Spencer.

Inventory, 500 pounds, 13s. 11d.

I, 185

Cunningham, James, mariner, December 7, 1737;
December 21, 1737.

(late of Spanishtown,
West Indies)

To wife, Elizabeth, one house and furniture.

" son, James, my negro boy.

" daughter, Elizabeth, one negro girl.

The residue of my estate to my son, James.

" my brother, John Markee, my sword.

I recommend to my children the care of my father, Phillip
Markee, and my brother, John Markee.

Ex.: Phillip Markee, John Markee, both of Spanishtown, and
John Brown of Newport, Peleg Spencer and his son, Benjamin
Spencer of East Greenwich.

Test: Robert Estes & Jonathan Remington, Clement Cooper.

Inventory, 912 pounds, 19s. 9d.

I, 189

Wever, Clement, yeoman,

October 16, 1736;

April 8, 1738.

To my son, **Jonathan Wever**, and heirs, farm where on I now live, which is 137 acres, with all houseing, dwelling, fencings, and orchards, and all appurtenances there unto belonging. One house lot in East Greenwich, all rights in Mishneck Swamp, and Menhungenet Swamp and West Cenage, and all my other out lands, except those otherwise mentioned.

" my son, **Clement**, and heirs, one farm and lot of 15 acres, housings, fencings, orchards, and priveliges there unt belonging, except the burying place of my honored father, which I reserve for a burying place for myself and heirs. Also land in Cowesett, one houselot in East Greenwich, one feather bed and furniture, one cow, one chest. In case **Clement** die without issue, **Jonathan** to inherit the land in Cowesett, and my grandson, **Phillip Wever**, to inherit the house lot in the new town, above mentioned, the goods and chattels aforesaid to be in equal parts inherited by my daughter's children. **Mary**, daughter, to succeed, son, **Clement**, in the 15 acres of land, and after her death her son, **Clement**, and his heirs.

" my daughter, **Mary Wever**, 80 pounds.

" " son, **Gideon**, and heirs, all land which I bought of **Henry Mattison**, in East Greenwich, housings, fencings, orchards, and buildings, one house lot in East Greenwich, also two small lots, one feather bed and furniture, one cow, one chest, in case he die without issue, his portion to be divided among son, **Jonathan's** children.

To my wife, **Hannah Wever**, all my household goods within doors, to have equal privileges with **Jonathan** in the house and in all movables, during her widowhood. To have chief power over my negro man, and after her death, or marriage, negro man to go to **Jonathan**.

Ex.: **Hannah Wever**, widow, and **Jonathan Wever**, son.

Test: **Thomas Wickes**, **Dorcas Casey**, **Samuel Casey**.

Inventory, 797 pounds, 15s. 0d.

I, 196

Wever, Clement, son of **William Wever**, December 31, 1737.

Inventory, 147 pounds, 5s. 7d.

I, 206

Mackeen, John,

April 14, 1738;

May 27, 1738.



Parish Church at High Lever, Essex, England, where Roger Williams and Mary Barnard were married, December 15, 1629

Courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth French Bartlett



Gold Rattle owned by Gabriel Bernon, 1644-1736.
From the Museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society

Sarah Mackeen, exec.

Inventory, 95 pounds, 5s. 6d.

I, 209

Nicholas, John,

July 29, 1738;

August 16, 1738.

Joseph Nicholas, exec.

Inventory, 201 pounds, 6s. 2d.

I, 213

Davis, John,

February 25, 1737/8.

Martha, widow, exec.

Inventory, 194 pounds, 15s. 6d.

I, 223

Johnson, Elisha, yeoman,

January 1, 1738/9;

January 27, 1738/9.

To wife, **Deborah**, 1/3 personal estate, 1/3 use of profit of real estate.

“ son, **Jonathan**, and heirs, my fulling mill and appurtenances, 2 acres of land in said town, beginning at southmost corner of said farm, extending northward along the highway until a line easterly parellel with **Tentenbers'**, as they now stand, sixteen feet northward of said **Tentenbers**, to extend the same course easterly until a southward line will cross the middle of the old cellar whereon the old house stood, so as to extend to **Samuel Davis'** land aforesaid, all privileges and appurtenances there unto belonging.

“ son, **Elisha**, 5 pounds.

“ “ **Benjamin**, 5 shillings.

“ “ **Israel**, and heirs, my farm which I purchased of **Clement Wever**, 227 acres, all privileges and appurtenances.

“ son, **Elisha**, and heirs, all other lands and tenements, at age of 21.

“ daughter, **Elizabeth**, all use and profits of said land during **Elisha's** minority.

“ “ six daughters, **Elizabeth**, **Deborah**, **Jemima**, **Amy**, **Free-love**, and **Phoebe**, each, one feather bed and furniture, thereunto belonging.

Ex.: **Deborah**, widow, and son, **Elisha**.

Test: **Pardon Tillinghast**, **Alice Tillinghast**, **John Jenkins**.

Inventory, 248 pounds, 18s. 8d.

I, 226

[CONTINUED IN THE JULY NUMBER]

Report of the Treasurer

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.* For current account, viz.:

DR.

CASH ON HAND January 1, 1921:

In Providence Institution for Savings.....	\$832 00
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	287 00
" National Exchange Bank.....	547 45
" National Bank of Commerce (Checking Account)	30 61
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 1)	435 60
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 2)	1,364 73
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. (balance of James H. Bugbee Fund).....	149 58
" Industrial Trust Co. (Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund)	734 52
Special Account No. 1, U. S. Treasury Certificates.	2,013 23
Checks and Postoffice Money Order.....	11 50
	<hr/> \$6,406 22
Receipts from Annual Dues.....	\$1,757 00
" " Books	67 79
" " Expenses	17 25
" " Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund Interest	29 66
" " Interest and Dividends.....	3,507 82
" " Newspaper Account	45 46
" " Publications	110 75
" " Rental of Rooms.....	29 00
" " State Appropriation	1,500 00
" " Special Account No. 1.....	544 11
" " Special Account No. 2.....	10 06
" " Special Account No. 3.....	2,789 36
" " James H. Bugbee Fund (Interest)...	5 26
" " Supplies	10 00
" " Telephone	3 85
" " James H. Bugbee Fund (Balance of Principal)	3,000 00
" " Investments	211 66
	<hr/> 13,639 03
	<hr/> \$20,045 25

CR.

Ashes	\$40 00
Binding	339 68
Books	537 69
Books (Colonial Dames Fund).....	8 50
Electric Lighting	17 62
Exhibitions	107 43
Expenses	268 76
Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund.....	16 50
Fuel	513 76
Gas	8 40
Grounds and Building.....	175 26
Investments	4,105 21
Janitorial Services	326 65
Newspaper Account	129 46
Publications	849 92
Salaries	3,366 00
Supplies	171 95
Telephone	59 18
Water	8 00
Special Account No. 1.....	892 48
Special Account No. 2.....	830 25
Special Account No. 3.....	42 16
State Appropriation for Marking Historical Sites...	15 00
Calvin Monument Fund.....	10 00
	<hr/> \$12,845 12

CASH ON HAND December 31, 1921:

In Providence Institution for Savings.....	\$832 00
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	287 00
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 1)	87 43
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 2)	544 54
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 3)	2,747 20
" National Exchange Bank.....	281 40
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company (balance of James H. Bugbee Fund).....	28 45
Special Account No. 1, U. S. Treasury Certificates..	2,017 87
Check	125 00
In National Bank of Commerce (Checking Account)	249 24
	<hr/> 7,200 13
	<hr/> \$20,045 25

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 1, 1922.

LIABILITIES.

Grounds and Buildings..... \$25,000 00 \$25,000 00

Permanent Endowment Fund:

Samuel M. Noyes..... \$12,000 00

Henry J. Steere..... 10,000 00

James H. Bugbee..... 6,000 00

Charles H. Smith..... 5,000 00

Charles W. Parsons..... 4,000 00

William H. Potter..... 3,000 00

Esek A. Jillson..... 2,000 00

John Wilson Smith..... 1,000 00

William G. Weld..... 1,000 00

Charles C. Hoskins..... 1,000 00

Charles H. Atwood..... 1,000 00

————— \$46,000 00

Publication Fund:

Ira B. Peck..... \$1,000 00

William Gammell..... 1,000 00

Albert J. Jones..... 1,000 00

William Ely..... 1,000 00

Julia Bullock..... 500 00

Charles H. Smith..... 100 00

————— \$4,600 00

Life Membership Fund..... \$4,700 00 \$4,700 00

Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund..... 734 52 734 52

Special Account No. 1 (National Bank of Com-
merce) 87 43 87 43

Special Account No. 2 (National Bank of Com-
merce) 544 54 544 54

Special Account No. 3 (National Bank of Com-
merce) 2,747 20 2,747 20

Special Account No. 1, U. S. Treasury Certificates. 2,017 87 2,017 87

————— \$86,431 56

Accumulated Surplus 9,840 17

————— \$96,271 73

ASSETS.

Investments :

Grounds and Building.....	\$25,000 00
\$6,000.00 Bonds, Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway	5,850 00
\$4,000.00 Bonds, Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company.....	3,228 88
\$3,000.00 Bonds, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	2,565 42
\$500.00 Bond, Western Electric Company, Inc.	497 69
125 Shares, New York Central Railroad Company	12,500 00
111 Shares, Pennsylvania Railroad Company..	7,188 45
30 Shares, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company..	2,112 50
6 Shares, Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company	241 85
40 Shares, Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, preferred.....	3,900 00
55 Shares, American Telephone & Telegraph Company	7,123 61
60 Shares, Providence Gas Company.....	5,005 68
Mortgage, P. A. and H. A. Cory.....	2,975 00
10 Shares, Duquesne Light Company, preferred	1,060 00
\$1,000.00 Bond, Denver Gas & Electric Company	950 00
\$1,000.00 Bond, Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company	970 00
30 Shares, Merchants National Bank.....	1,800 00
45 Shares, Blackstone Canal National Bank...	1,050 00
\$1,000.00 Liberty Bond (U. S.) 2nd, 4¼.....	956 19
\$100.00 Liberty Bond (U. S.), Victory.....	100 00
5 Shares, Narragansett Electric Lighting Company	285 00
\$3,400.00 Liberty Bonds (U. S.), 4th, 4¼.....	2,976 81
Participation Account in Industrial Trust Company, Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund	734 52
	<hr/> \$64,071 60

Cash on hand:

In Providence Institution for Savings.....	\$832 00
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company....	287 00
" National Exchange Bank.....	281 40
" National Bank of Commerce (Checking Account)	249 24
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 1).....	87 43
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 2).....	544 54
" National Bank of Commerce (Special Account No. 3)	2,747 20
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company (James H. Bugbee Fund, balance)	28 45
Special Account No. 1, U. S. Treasury Certificates.	2,017 87
Check	125 00
	<hr/> \$7,200 13
Total Assets	\$96,271 73

Respectfully submitted

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr.

Treasurer

Providence, R. I., January 7th, 1922.

Examined vouchers and securities compared and found to agree.

HORATIO A. HUNT

HENRY W. SACKETT

ARTHUR P. SUMNER

Auditing Committee

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mrs. Duncan Hunter, Mrs. John F. Marvel, Mr. Walter Everett French, Mr. Henry M. Sessions, Mr. John F. Murphy and Mr. John Krawczuk.

During December, 1921, and January, 1922, the Society held a loan exhibition of old signboards. Over 30 signboards were exhibited, it being the largest exhibition of its kind ever held in Rhode Island and probably ever held in New England. In connection with this exhibition, Professor Wilfred H. Munro,

L.H.D., delivered an interesting talk on Tuesday evening, January 24, 1922.

Illustrated accounts of the exhibition appeared in the *Providence Sunday Journal*, December 18, 1921, and in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Saturday, February 4, 1922.

The following persons kindly loaned their property for this exhibition:

George T. Spicer, M.D.,	Mr. Russell Grinnell,
Mr. Howard M. Chapin,	Mr. William S. Stone,
Charles V. Chapin, M.D.,	Mr. Albert M. Read,
G. Alder Blumer, M.D.,	Mrs. William A. Spicer,
Mr. George C. Dempsey,	Mr. C. E. Macfarlane,
Mr. Raymond E. Ostby,	Mr. Samuel M. Nicholson,
Mr. Ulysses G. Bowen,	Mr. H. Martin Brown,
Miss Ann Hoyle,	Miss Mary L. Potter,
Mr. Bautelle,	Mr. C. W. Farnum,
Pawtucket Chapter, D. A. R.,	Anawan House,
Attleboro Chapter, D. A. R.,	Rehoboth Antiquarian Society.
Vernon Stiles Inn,	Ben Grosvenor Inn.

Two more fire buckets have been added to our Museum, the gift of Mrs. Rebecca F. Bradford. They are both inscribed *I. Angell*.

Mr. H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company has presented to the Society the Revolutionary War Muster Roll of Capt. Elizah Lewis' Company.

The record book of the Warren and Barrington Toll Bridge Company, 1857-70, is the gift of Mr. Fred A. Arnold.

The objects found in the excavations at Arnolda, Charlestown, R. I., which were described and illustrated in the January issue of the *Collections*, are now on exhibition at the Society's building. Through the kindness of Mr. T. L. Arnold, the greater number of these relics have been presented to the Society.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held in January, Prof. Harry L. Koopman read a chapter of his poem, "Hesperia," entitled, "Valor: The Nation's Honor Vindicated in Barbary," dealing with the war between the United States and the Algerian Pirates.

The January issue of the *Bulletin* of the Newport Historical Society contains an extensive and valuable account of Early Rhode Island Grist Mills.

Roger Williams' Marriage.

The marriage record of Roger Williams has recently been discovered by Mrs. Elizabeth (French) Bartlett and through her courtesy is for the first time printed.

It is recorded in the parish register of High Lever, Co. Essex, as follows:

“1629 Roger Williams clarke and Māry Barnard
were married the 15th day of Decem: anno dom
1629”

A previous discovery of Mrs. Bartlett in regard to this matter was printed in the *Collections* for October, 1918.



FORM OF LEGACY

“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of.....
dollars.”